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Information Required of Brokers and Dealers Pursuant to Section 17 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 17a-5 Thereunder

REPORT FOR THE PERIOD BEGINNING.	1/1/03	$_{\rm M}$ AND ENDING $\frac{1213}{M}$	12/3/103		
REFORM FOR THE FEMALE SECTION OF	MM/DD/YY	м	M/DD/YY		
A. RE	GISTRANT IDENTII	TCATION			
NAME OF BROKER-DEALER: Oceator Capital	Corp.		CIAL USE ONLY		
ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUS	SINESS: (Do not use P.O.		INTEL NO.		
gts.	(No and Street)				
(City)	(State)	(Zip Code	:)		
NAME AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF P	ERSON TO CONTACT I				
		(Area Code	Telephone No _j)		
	COUNTANT IDENTI				
INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT V		·			
Q. Na	mc — if individual, state last, first, m	eddie name)			
(Address)	(City)	PROCESSED	Zip Code)		
CHECK ONE: Certified Public Accountant		AUG 2 0 2004			
☐ Public Accountant ☐ Accountant not resident in United	States or any of its posse	essions.			
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Claims for exemption from the requirement that must be supported by a statement of facts and c	t the annual report be covere	ed by the opinion of an independen	t public accountan		

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Audited Financial Statements

and

Additional Information

December 31, 2003 and 2002

QUESTAR CAPITAL CORPORATION December 31, 2003 and 2002

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All other disclosures and reconciliations required under Rule 17a-5 of the Securities and Exchange Commission are not applicable to the Company.



Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors Questar Capital Corporation Ann Arbor, Michigan

We have audited the accompanying statements of financial condition of Questar Capital Corporation as of December 31, 2003 and 2002 and the related statements of income, stockholder's equity and cash flows for the years then ended that you are filing pursuant to Rule 17a-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Questar Capital Corporation at December 31, 2003 and 2002, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Our audits were conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The information contained in the computation of Net Capital on Page 12 is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements but is supplementary information required by Rule 17a-5 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Yeo & Yeo, P.C. Ann Arbor, Michigan February 13, 2004

Statements of Financial Condition December 31, 2003 and 2002

Assets					
		2003	2002		
Current assets Cash Cash deposits with clearing organizations Commissions receivable Other receivables Prepaid expenses	\$	1,261,668 163,824 684,140 74,652 34,188	\$	928,191 156,412 608,553 94,099 168,716	
Total assets	\$	2,218,472	\$	1,955,971	
Liabilities and Stockholder's Equity					
Current liabilities Accounts payable Accounts payable, affiliate Commissions payable Other payables Accrued expenses Deferred revenue Income taxes Total current liabilities	\$	50,266 - 1,000,146 180,794 - 93,000 149,881	\$	84,875 304,889 831,791 - 36,800 183,009 66,363 1,507,727	
Commitments and contingencies (Notes 5, 6 and 9)					
Stockholder's equity Common stock - no par value; 1,000 shares authorized, issued and outstanding Retained earnings		113,728 630,657		113,728 334,516	
Total stockholder's equity		744,385		448,244	
Total liabilities and stockholder's equity	_\$_	2,218,472	_\$	1,955,971	

Statements of Income

For the Years Ended December 31, 2003 and 2002

	2003	2002		
Devenue				
Revenue Commissions	\$ 21,856,747	\$ 17,864,156		
Investment advisor fees	\$ 21,856,747 2,560,533	\$ 17,864,156 1,570,863		
	2,560,533 262,963	, ,		
Sponsorship and other income		152,278		
Insurance and licensing Interest and dividends	107,049	235,613		
	38,947	23,795		
Total revenue	24,826,239	19,846,705		
Operating expenses				
Commission expense	21,430,407	17,426,582		
Management fees	1,680,000	1,226,000		
Investment advisor expense	244,857	178,313		
NASD and other registration fees	145,887	130,065		
Office supplies and printing costs	92,405	93,490		
Bank charges	44,285	16,465		
Office maintenance	12,102	11,348		
Telephone	50,409	37,714		
Utilities	14,237	2,611		
Insurance	55,479	8,689		
Professional fees	199,481	150,034		
Computer and transaction fees	32,382	41,240		
Meetings and conferences	41,181	82,127		
Promotion and sales expense	96,494	82,903		
Meals and entertainment	14,505	16,022		
Travel	38,308	16,955		
Recruitment	45,031	59,255		
Compliance administration	28,077	12,920		
Donations	27,316	1,975		
State taxes	8,860	3,374		
Interest expense	10,632	229		
Miscellaneous	31,763	11,343		
Investment loss		14,052		
Total operating expenses	24,344,098	19,623,706		
Income before income taxes	482,141	222,999		
Income taxes	186,000	79,712		
Net income	\$ 296,141	\$ 143,287		

Statements of Stockholder's Equity For the Years Ended December 31, 2003 and 2002

	 Common Stock	Retained Earnings	Com	cumulated Other prehensive ome(loss)	Sto	Total ockholder's Equity
Balance - December 31, 2001	\$ 113,728	\$ 191,229	\$	(13,462)	\$	291,495
Net income for the year ended December 31, 2002	-	143,287		-		143,287
Accumulated other comprehensive loss realized	 	 		13,462		13,462
Balance - December 31, 2002	\$ 113,728	\$ 334,516	\$	-	\$	448,244
Net income for the year ended December 31, 2003	 · -	 296,141		-		296,141
Balance - December 31, 2003	\$ 113,728	\$ 630,657	\$		\$	744,385

	2003		2002		
Reconciliation of net income to net cash provided by operating activities					
Net income	\$	296,141	\$	143,287	
Changes in operating assets and liabilities which increase (decrease) cash flow Commissions and other receivables Prepaid expenses Accounts payable and accrued expenses Commissions payable Other payables Deferred revenue Income taxes payable Net cash provided by operating activities		(56,140) 134,528 (76,321) 168,355 (124,095) (90,009) 83,518	\$	92,212 (68,590) 38,153 117,707 304,889 68,192 23,963 719,813	
Supplemental cash flow information Cash paid during the year for Income taxes Interest	\$	108,035 10,632	\$	229	

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2003 and 2002

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

This summary of significant accounting policies of Questar Capital Corporation is presented to assist in understanding the Company's financial statements. The financial statements and notes are the representations of the Company's management, which is responsible for their integrity and objectivity. These accounting policies conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and have been consistently applied in the preparation of the financial statements.

Organization

Questar Capital Corporation (the Company) was incorporated March 19, 1997, under the laws of the State of Michigan and is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Yorktown Financial Companies, Inc. (Parent). The Company is registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission as a broker-dealer, and is a member in the National Association of Securities Dealers. Broker-dealer transactions commenced in July 1997, at which time the Company began transacting business by placing customer trades through a clearing broker or directly with mutual funds. The Company does not carry customer accounts or hold customer securities. The Company, upon application for registration as an investment advisor, was issued an order by the U. S. Securities and Exchange Commission, effective September 24, 1998, granting registration pursuant to Section 203 of the Investment Advisors Act of 1940.

Basis of Accounting

The Company utilizes the accrual basis of accounting in which revenues and expenses are recorded in the period earned or incurred, rather than when received or paid, respectively.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash includes highly liquid funds held in commercial checking and savings accounts, and cash deposits with clearing organizations.

Commissions Receivable

Commissions receivable represents commissions earned and unpaid, on a trade-date basis, at the end of the year. No allowance has been provided on commissions receivable as management believes all amounts are collectible.

Investments

Investments held in 2002 were classified as "available for sale" and were carried in the financial statements at fair value. Realized gains and losses

Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2003 and 2002

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

determined using the average cost per share basis were included in earnings. Unrealized holding gains and losses were reported in stockholder's equity.

Commissions

Securities transactions, and related commission income and expense, are recorded on the trade date basis.

Deferred Revenue

Deferred revenue represents amounts received in advance for sponsorship and seminar income.

Income Taxes

Income taxes are provided at the applicable rates on the basis of items included in the determination of financial reporting. The Company files its own federal and state income tax returns.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Advertising Costs

The Company expenses all advertising and marketing costs, including direct response advertising costs, as they are incurred. Advertising expense for the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2002 was \$96,494 and \$82,903, respectively.

NOTE 2 - CASH DEPOSITS WITH CLEARING ORGANIZATIONS

Questar Capital Corporation is required to maintain deposit accounts with clearing organizations and others, to assure the performance of the obligations of the Company under the terms of their agreements. Balances in deposit accounts with clearing organizations amounted to \$163,824 and \$156,412 at December 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2003 and 2002

NOTE 3 - INVESTMENTS

Investments held in 2002 were classified as available for sale and were reported at fair value with unrealized gains and losses included in stockholder's equity. All marketable securities were sold during the year ended December 31, 2002 at a realized loss of \$14,052. The Company held no investments during the year ended December 31, 2003.

NOTE 4 - NET CAPITAL

The Company is subject to the Securities and Exchange Commission uniform Net Capital Rule (SEC rule 15c3-1), which requires the maintenance of minimum net capital and requires that the ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital, both as defined, shall not exceed 15 to 1.

At December 31, 2003, the Company had net capital of \$630,403, which was \$532,131 in excess of its required net capital of \$98,272. The Company's net capital ratio was 2.34 to 1.

At December 31, 2002, the Company had net capital of \$201,045, which was \$100,530 in excess of its required net capital of \$100,515. The Company's net capital ratio was 7.50 to 1.

NOTE 5 - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Management

The Company is managed by Yorktown Financial Services, Inc., a related company through common ownership. The Company is required to pay management fees (determined periodically) to Yorktown Financial Services, Inc. for personnel costs, rent, and various other operating expenses. Management fees charged reflect the actual costs of these services; however, Yorktown Financial Services, Inc. is in a position to and could influence the operating results of the Company.

Commission Revenue

Client transactions in connection with variable life insurance and annuity contracts are initiated by Questar Agency, Inc. and various agency subsidiaries, which are related to the Company through common ownership and other agreements. Commission income received from these related parties during the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2002 amounted to \$4,286,485 and \$3,845,204, respectively.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2003 and 2002

NOTE 5 - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (Continued)

Management Fees

During the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2002, the Company incurred management fees of \$1,680,000 and \$1,226,000, respectively, to Yorktown Financial Services, Inc.

Accounts Payable, Affiliate

At December 31, 2002, accounts payable, affiliate consists of management fees payable to Yorktown Financial Services, Inc. of \$304,889. There were no related party payables or receivables at December 31, 2003.

Lease Commitments

Yorktown Financial Services, Inc. currently holds the noncancelable lease for the Company's office facility. The lease, which expires in October 2005, requires monthly payments of \$7,480.

Future minimum lease payments as of December 31, 2003 are as follows:

Year ending December 31	
2004	\$ 89,760
2005	 74,800
	\$ 164,560

NOTE 6 - FUND MANAGER AND INVESTMENT ADVISOR

From October 6, 1998 through November 6, 2003, the Company was retained, under various contractual agreements, as a Fund Manager and Investment Advisor to The Avalon Fund of Maryland, Inc., which consisted of one portfolio, The Avalon Capital Appreciation Fund (the Fund). Contractual agreements included: an Investment Advisory Agreement for monthly fees at the annual rate of 0.50% of average net asset value of the Fund computed daily in consideration of investment advisory services; and an Operating Services Agreement for monthly fees at the annual rate of 1.45% of the average net asset value of the Fund computed daily in consideration of operating, administration and other specified services. At November 6, 2003 the Fund was purchased by Eastern Point Advisors, Inc. As part of the Purchase Agreement, the Company agreed to indemnify the purchaser against any losses (as further defined in the Agreement) for a period of one year. The aggregate amount of any payments payable by the Company as a result of any claims for indemnification shall not exceed \$250,000.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2003 and 2002

NOTE 6 - FUND MANAGER AND INVESTMENT ADVISOR (Continued)

For the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2002, advisory and servicing fees received amounted to \$40,154 and \$70,857, respectively. The Company has voluntarily assumed and paid certain fund expenses in the amount of \$201,366 and \$178,313 for the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

NOTE 7 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS WITH OFF-BALANCE SHEET RISK

The Company is engaged in various trading and brokerage activities in which counterparties primarily include broker-dealers and other financial institutions. The Company introduces these transactions for clearance to a clearing broker-dealer on a fully disclosed basis. In the event the counterparties do not fulfill their obligations, the Company may be exposed to risk. The risk of default depends on the creditworthiness of the counterparty or issuer of the instrument. It is the Company's policy to review, as necessary, the credit standing of each counterparty.

The Company's exposure to credit risk associated with nonperformance of customers in fulfilling their contractual obligations pursuant to securities transactions can be directly impacted by volatile trading markets which may impair the customers' ability to satisfy their obligations to the Company and the Company's ability to liquidate the collateral held by the clearing broker at an amount equal to the original contracted amount. The agreement between the Company and its clearing broker provides that the Company is obligated to assume any exposure related to such nonperformance by its customers.

The Company seeks to control the aforementioned risks by requiring customers to margin collateral in compliance with various regulatory requirements and the clearing broker's internal guidelines. The Company monitors its customers' activity by reviewing information it receives from its clearing broker on a daily basis, and by requiring customers to deposit additional collateral, or reduce positions, when necessary.

NOTE 8 - CONCENTRATION OF CREDIT RISK

The Company's cash is deposited in one financial institution. Financial instruments which potentially subject the Company to a concentration of credit risk consist of cash, cash equivalents and certain temporary bank investments which may, at times, be in excess of the FDIC insurance limit or not covered by the FDIC.

Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2003 and 2002

NOTE 9 - CONTINGENCIES

At December 31, 2003, the Company is a defendant in two lawsuits filed by customers of one of its representatives for improper activities. The lawsuits ask for damages which in the aggregate are substantial. The Company, through its legal counsel, has proposed settlements in each of these cases. It is the opinion of management that if the settlement offers are not accepted, the ultimate liability with respect to these actions will not materially affect the financial position of the Company since it has adequate insurance coverage for these claims.

NOTE 10 - RECLASSIFICATIONS

Various accounts in the prior year financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation.

Computation of Net Capital Under Rule 15c3-1 of the Securities and Exchange Commission December 31, 2003 and 2002

	2003			2002		
Net capital Total stockholder's equity qualified for net capital Add allowable credits	\$	744,385	\$	448,244		
Total capital and allowable credits		744,385		448,244		
Deduct non-allowable assets Other deposits Other receivables Prepaid expenses		(8,600) (47,013) (34,188) 654,584		(8,600) (52,518) (168,716) 218,410		
Net capital before haircuts						
Less haircuts on securities positions		(24,181)		(17,365)		
Net capital	\$	630,403	<u>\$</u>	201,045		
Aggregate indebtedness Items included in statement of financial condition: Commissions payable Other accounts payable and expenses	\$	1,000,146 473,941	\$	831,791 675,936		
Total aggregate indebtedness	\$	1,474,087	\$	1,507,727		
Computation of basic net capital requirement Minimum net capital required (greater of): Company (1/15th of total aggregate indebtedness) Broker dealer-minimum dollar net capital requirement	\$	98,272 50,000	\$	100,515 50,000		
Basic net capital requirement	\$	98,272	\$	100,515		
Excess net capital		532,131	\$	100,530		
Excess net capital at 1000%	\$	482,994	\$	50,272		
Ratio - Aggregate indebtedness to net capital		2.34		7.50		
Reconciliation with Company's computation (included in part IIA of Form X-17A-5 as of December 31, 2003 and 2002): Net capital, as reported in the Company's (unaudited) FOCUS report Audit adjustments (net) Net capital per above	\$ -	607,134 23,269 630,403	\$	189,389 11,656 201,045		
•			==			



Independent Auditors' Report on Internal Control Structure Required by Rule 17a-5 of the Securities and Exchange Commission

To the Board of Directors Questar Capital Corporation Ann Arbor, Michigan

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements of Questar Capital Corporation (the Company) for the year ended December 31, 2003, we considered its internal control, including control activities for safeguarding securities, in order to determine our auditing procedures for the purposes of expressing our opinion on the financial statements and not to provide assurance on the internal control.

Also, as required by Rule 17a-5(g)(1) of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), we have made a study of the practices and procedures followed by the Company including tests of such practices and procedures that we considered relevant to the objectives stated in Rule 17a-5(g) in making the periodic computations of aggregate indebtedness and net capital under Rule 17a-3(a)(11) and for determining compliance with the exemptive provisions of Rule 15c3-3. Because the Company does not carry securities accounts for customers or perform custodial functions relating to customer securities, we did not review the practices and procedures followed by the Company in any of the following:

- 1. Making quarterly securities examinations, counts, verifications and comparisons.
- 2. Recordation of differences required by Rule 17a-13.
- Complying with the requirements for prompt payment for securities under Section 8
 of Federal Reserve Regulation T of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve
 System.

The management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal control and the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph. In fulfilling this responsibility, estimates and judgments by management are required to assess the expected benefits and related costs of controls and of the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph and to assess whether those practices and procedures can be expected to achieve the SEC's above-mentioned objectives. Two of the objectives of internal control and the practices and procedures are to provide management with reasonable but not absolute assurance that assets for which the Company has responsibility are safeguarded against loss from unauthorized use or disposition and that transactions are executed in accordance with management's authorization and recorded properly to permit the preparation of financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Rule 17a-5(g) lists additional objectives of the practices and procedures listed in the preceding paragraph.

Because of inherent limitations in internal control or the practices and procedures referred to above, error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projection of any evaluation of them to future periods is subject to the risk that they may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the effectiveness of their design and operation may deteriorate.

Our consideration of internal control would not necessarily disclose all matters in internal control that might be material weaknesses under standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. A material weakness is a condition in which the design or operation of the specific internal control components does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that error or fraud in amounts that would be material in relation to the financial statements being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions. No matters came to our attention involving internal control, including activities for safeguarding securities, that we consider to be material weaknesses as defined above.

We understand that practices and procedures that accomplish the objectives referred to in the second paragraph of this report are considered by the SEC to be adequate for its purposes in accordance with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and related regulations, and that practices and procedures that do not accomplish such objectives in all material respects indicate a material inadequacy for such purposes. Based on this understanding and on our study, we believe that the Company's practices and procedures were adequate at December 31, 2003 to meet the SEC's objectives.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Board of Directors, management, the SEC, and other regulatory agencies that rely on Rule 17a-5(g) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 in their regulation of registered brokers and dealers, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Yes & yes, P.C.

Ann Arbor, Michigan February 13, 2004